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those who want to go deeper into the subjects treated. We venture to hope that the busy reader will be more fortunate in the use of these references than we have been. To one somewhat acquainted with the general literature of economic geology these lists are more remarkable for what they do not than for what they do contain. What must geologists and mining engineers in any part of the world think of bibliographies with such omissions as the following? Under Building Stones no reference is made to Merrill; under Copper no mention of Whitney, Irving, or Wadsworth; under Zinc no mention of Winslow; under Phosphates and Manganese no mention of Penrose; under Quicksilver no reference to Becker; under Petroleum and Natural Gas no mention of Carll or Orton; under Silver no reference to Emmons; and under Diamonds no mention of the writings of Derby.

The references that are given are often quite irrelevant, and sometimes wrong. For example under the list upon "combustible minerals," p. 405, is this: "1871. Hartt. *La faune carboniferienne du Missouri* (Neues Jahrb., p. 63)." The place cited contains a note by Louis Agassiz upon the Carboniferous fauna found by Hartt in South America. There is not a word about Missouri, and as a matter of fact there is no coal in the South American Carboniferous area mentioned by Hartt. On p. 406 is this: "1878. Derby. *Le carboniferien au Missouri* (Neues Jahrb., p. 663)." There is no such article at the page cited, and I much doubt Professor Derby's having written such an article at all. On p. 538 the bibliography of kaolin gives a title by Fontannes. Upon looking up the article cited it is found to contain nothing about kaolin. In addition to these defects the typographical errors in the references render many of them worthless.

The book seems to be intended for a sort of *vade mecum* on economic geology, and as such it will be found helpful. It is of convenient size and neatly bound in flexible leather.

J. C. BRANNER.

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*Handbuch der Seenkunde. Allgemeine Limnologie.* Von DR. F. A. FOREL. Stuttgart: Verlag von J. Engelhorn.

This volume is one of the series of useful geographic handbooks published under the general editorship of Professor Dr. Friedrich Ratzel. It brings together in concise, comprehensive, and readable form the general principles of limnology.

The first part of the volume is devoted to a discussion of lake basins, the discussion covering the origin of lake basins and of lakes, the obliteration of the basins, and the deposits made in them.

The second and larger part of the volume deals with the waters of lakes. Here are included (1) Hydrology—supply and waste; (2) Hydraulics, including the pressure of the water, the levels of lakes, their changes, permanent and temporary, rhythmic and non-rhythmic, the waves, seiches, currents, etc.; (3) Chemistry, including the comparative study of the waters flowing into the lakes, that in the lakes, and that flowing from them. Comparisons are also made with sea water; (4) The temperature of lakes, including a discussion of surface temperatures, their areal and periodic variations, comparisons of the temperature of the surface water with that of the overlying air, and the temperature of the sub-surface waters; a section is also given to the freezing of the lake water; (5) Optics, including the penetration of light, the color of the water, reflection, refraction, etc., under various conditions; (6) The biology of lakes. Besides the more obvious topics considered in this chapter, a section is given to the origin of lacustrine societies, and another to the physiology of lacustrine organisms.

In an appendix is given an outline for the prosecution of lacustrine studies, and also a bibliography.

The volume is the best brief compendium on the subject with which it deals.

R. D. S.

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*A Preliminary Report on the Artesian Basins of Wyoming.* Bulletin 45 of the Wyoming Experiment Station. By WILBUR C. KNIGHT.

While this report is primarily a consideration of the artesian basins of the state, its first part is devoted to a summary of existing knowledge concerning the geology of the state. The following systems of rocks are represented: Archean, Algonkian, Cambrian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, and Pleistocene.

The Archean is found at various points in the mountain ranges. The Algonkian has a similar distribution, with a total maximum thickness, including some igneous rock, of 20,000 feet. Following the deposition of the Algonkian rock were great disturbances and elevations, followed by a prolonged period of erosion. The late Cambrian